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Equal Opportunity

U.S. Army Wants Equal Opportunity Policy For All

Commanders Digest asked Robert F. Froehlke, recently appointed Secretary of the Army, to discuss equal opportunity and race relations. In this exclusive and far-ranging interview, Mr. Froehlke states his views on the Army's problems, policies and programs.

This is the second in a series of high-level interviews on race relations and equal opportunity in the U.S. Armed Forces. The first, an interview with the Army's Chief of Staff, General William C. Westmoreland, appeared in the Commanders Digest issue of Oct. 28, 1971.

As the Secretary of the Army, I want equal opportunity for all, and I expect everyone in the Army to follow that policy.

I feel very strongly that equal opportunity is important for the Army, for a number of reasons. First, it is our National policy to have equal opportunity, and it is vitally important that we in the Army follow National policy. Second, and maybe most important, it is the right thing to do—to treat your fellow man equally.

Lastly, the style of management which I hope to use is a style which says I want to work with people, I want to build a team. It is impossible to build a good team if you do not have good relations among the races that make up that team.

What is the current racial situation in the Army? I do not think there is an easy answer to that question. But I would like to make this point, because I think it is vital. Racial incidents in the Army over the last five or ten years have increased, but racial incidents have also increased, in our society. I believe we in the Army, we in the armed forces, are a part of society. I am not saying we do not have a problem. We do. We have a serious problem. We must take affirmative action—we are taking affirmative action. And, we are

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Adm. Moorer Says:

Difficult Problems Face DoD During This Decade; Support Of Congress, People Vital To Its Future

In matters of National security, how much money is too little? Probably no less than the present budget provisions, and possibly more in the future, according to most military leaders who are in a position to know.

The problems that confront defense planners today and throughout this decade will be difficult—if not impossible—to solve without the understanding and support of the American people and the Congress.

This country, by far the wealthiest Nation in the world and with an economic growth rate that far outstrips the population growth rate, can afford to be strong militarily, but no more so than is necessary. As President Richard Nixon has stated, "There is an irreducible minimum of essential military security; for if we are less strong than necessary, and if the worst happens, there will be no domestic society to look after."

The Fiscal Year 1972 budget submitted to the Congress represents, in the view of Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that irreducible minimum.

Defense Budget Down

In an address before the Defense Orientation Conference Association (DOCA) in Washington, D.C., Oct. 8, Adm. Moorer pointed out that, at the time of submission, the FY 1972 defense budget was computed as 6.8 per cent of the Nation's gross national product (GNP); down from the FY 1968 defense outlay of 9.5 per cent. In terms of total federal spending, the FY 1972 defense budget represents 32.1 per cent of the Federal budget; down from 42.5 per cent in FY 1968. As a percentage of either GNP or total Federal spending, he said, defense requests for FY 1972 are at their lowest levels in 20 years.

The four-star admiral also noted that

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rising manpower costs, about 52 per cent of the present defense budget, are projected to rise to 60 per cent of the defense budget by the mid-1970s.

Military strength is an essential ingredient of National strength, along with the economic strength and the moral fiber of a nation's people. Military strength is essential to a sound foreign policy.

The three principles guiding American foreign policy today are strength, partnership and willingness to negotiate. Of the three, military strength is the most dependent variable. The military strength of the United States is dependent upon the Nation's economic wherewithal, and, under a democratic form of government, is certainly dependent upon the will of the people. In the contest of foreign policy principles, military strength is dependent upon the status of negotiations, especially in the area of arms control, and it is dependent upon the over-all strength of America's partnerships.

Important Consideration

One other important consideration should be made in assessing military strength: it is always relative rather than absolute. The adequacy of military strength must always be weighed in relation to the strength of others. As evaluations are made regarding the need to strengthen military forces or the practicality of reducing them, decisions should depend, at least in part, on similar actions by countries that would oppose the United States.

There is, in this country, an anti-military sentiment that is unparalleled in our time—sentiment that is vehemently demeaning and degrading to the man in uniform. Many citizens have allowed the real mission of the military—to protect American freedoms—to become obscured by allegations that military forces serve only provocative purposes, that they are wasteful of our resources, that they divert much-needed funds from domestic programs.

Such dangerous attitudes must be reversed. Certainly, National security is costly. But the stakes are high, too—man's freedom to choose. As in a poker game, if the player is the only obstacle that keeps his opponent from buying the pot, he had better be willing to put his money on the table.

Served As Springboard

The war in Vietnam has served as a springboard for most attacks on the military—understandable and sympathetic frustrations. But, it is essential that the Nation look beyond Vietnam into the future. U.S. involvement in the Vietnamese War is steadily winding down, and the United States is reducing its armed forces to about 2½ million men —less than pre-Vietnam levels.

The Administration has established an All-Volunteer Force goal, with draft calls to be reduced to zero. If the American people regard this as a desired objective, then they must put their full support behind its attainment—and support is not made by constant criticism and belittling. If young people, who have the skills, knowledge and motivation which are needed in modern military forces, are to be attracted, then the same young people must know that their parents, relatives and friends regard their choice of a military career with respect and admiration. Without such an attitude on the part of the American public as a whole, there is little hope to be held for volunteer force objectives.

Not quite apart from the effect that a public anti-military attitude has on the U.S. Armed Forces is the effect it has on other nations' measure of our National will. To both friendly nations and adversaries, it will influence their evaluation of our determination to honor our alliance and treaty commitments.

North Vietnamese

The North Vietnamese have been very observant of American anti-war sentiment—in fact, they have done everything possible to encourage it. One of the most indispensable elements of deterrence is **will.** It makes no difference how powerful a nation may be militarily; that power is useless unless there is the will to back it up when necessary.

According to Adm. Moorer, "Therein lies the real danger: should any adversary unwittingly miscalculate our intentions, it may prove to be too late to ward off the confrontations that we are trying earnestly to avoid."

The willingness and efforts of the Nixon Administration to negotiate our differences with other nations are clearly evident to anyone willing to survey the course that U.S. foreign policy has taken. In the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), the United States is laying the groundwork for possible negotiations between the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe. But, realistically, such negotiations are extremely complex and involve the security of not just two, but many, nations. Such agreements cannot be expected to come easily nor quickly.

Fiscal Year 1972 Budget

In the FY 1972 defense budget, requests to the Congress for development funding authorizations will protect U.S. options in the years ahead should arms negotiations fail to produce a satisfactory agreement.

American foreign policy, following the first pronouncement of the Nixon Doctrine at Guam in 1969, clearly signals that the United States will pursue a course requiring a greater cooperative effort for the defense of the Free World. The United States will honor its treaty commitments and will provide a shield against the threats of a nuclear power. But, in other forms of aggression, the United States will look to the nation threatened as the primary source of manpower for its own defense, with the United States providing military and eco-

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Unit Has Three Major Divisions

New Audit Position To Aid Defense-Wide Programs

Mr. Joseph P. Welsch, former Defense Department Deputy Comptroller for Internal Audit, was sworn into office Sept. 1 as the first Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit), a new position created on recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel Report.

Under the new organization, all audit activities within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) have been combined within three major divisions: **policy, operations and reports.**

The Deputy Comptroller for **Audit Policy** is responsible for developing and monitoring policies and procedures for contract and internal audit within the Department of Defense. In addition, he monitors the development of procurement policies, particularly cost principles relating to contract auditing.

Analyses and summaries of Government Accounting Office (GAO) and internal audit reports are made to identify system weaknesses or policies and procedures which require strengthening. These summaries are prepared for Defense officials responsible for the particular functional area.

NEW POSITION. Robert C. Moot, right, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), administers the oath of office to Mr. Joseph P. Welsch as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit). Mrs. Welsch holds their family Bible. Creation of the new audit position was based on recommendation of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel Report. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

Planning and Implementing

The Deputy Comptroller for **Audit Operations,** formerly the Deputy Comptroller for Internal Audit (DCIA), is responsible for planning and implementing the inter-Service or Defense-wide audit program. This program was designed primarily to provide audit coverage of activities or programs which cut across Military Department or Defense agency lines. It provides comprehensive information to responsible OSD and Departmental officials on problem areas throughout DoD so that appropriate and timely action may be taken. Working with DoD audit agencies, evaluations of DoD programs and procedures are made on an integrated basis providing coverage of all DoD activities and organizations responsible for a particular program. This provides management officials at all levels with an evaluation of their own specific area, as well as that of the entire program.

The importance of the inter-Service audit program has been emphasized by the Secretary of Defense because it provides a meaningful and beneficial internal evaluation of programs and activities which might not otherwise be covered on a DoD-wide basis.

Quick Response

The operations staff also is responsible for providing a quick response auditing capability to the Secretary of Defense and the Assistant Secretaries on matters of Congressional interest or problem areas requiring immediate action. An example of this type of effort is a recently completed special review of the procedures for controlling and accounting for guns, ammunitions and explosives.

In addition to the inter-Service and quick response audit responsibilities, the Audit Operations staff provides internal audit service to the Office of the Secretary of Defense; Office of Joint Chiefs of Staff; all of the Defense agencies, except the Defense Supply Agency; Unified Commands and Military Assistance Advisory Groups.

To provide this audit service and assist in inter-Service audits and special audit requests, overseas field audit offices have been established at Headquarters, U.S. European Command, Stuttgart, Germany, and Headquarters, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, Saigon.

Third Major Division

The Deputy Comptroller for **Audit Reports,** the third major division, serves as the DoD focal point for all GAO audits and investigations. He is responsible for initiating, monitoring and coordinating actions for review and evaluation of Defense views on all GAO reports. He also provides or assures that

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TELEVISION INTERVIEW. Air Force Senior Master Sergeant Bob Strickland of American Forces Radio and Television Service-Washington discusses the Army's equal opportunity program with Army Secretary Robert F. Froehlke. The subject was a recent topic of debate on "Directions '71," an AFRTS weekly 16mm film service for overseas commands. (DoD Photos)

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

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going to have to do even more in the future to insure equal opportunity.

Changing Attitudes Overnight

The root cause of racial problems lies mainly in what happened in the last decade, in past generations, past centuries: an attitude of people. This is one of the frustrating parts of the problem, I think, because you do not change attitudes overnight. If I were the victim of racial discrimination, I would be very unhappy with a leader who told me, "We can't change this overnight." Because inequity is being done, and to say we are going to take our time about it is very frustrating.

Nevertheless, the fact remains: you do not change people's attitudes overnight. But we have to work on it, and work on it as fast as we can. I believe that in the Army we are aware that we must change people's attitudes. And, where we can change things overnight, we are.

For instance, my predecessor, Secretary Stanley R. Resor, turned out a directive which allows commanders in the field to declare off-limits those establishments, those housing units, which practice racial discrimination. This is very clear evidence that we are doing something, and I think it is one of the most significant steps we have taken.

In the past, only the Secretary could declare discriminating establishments off-limits. Now, under this new directive, we have the opportunity to decentralize, to allow the commander in the field to do this—including commanders overseas. In these areas, we can improve the situation overnight. I encourage commanders everywhere to utilize this authority when they recognize racial discrimination off-base—to move in and declare those establishments off-limits. We in the Army do not want to do business with any individual or group of individuals who practices racial discrimination.

'. . . Communicate the policy, make sure the policy is followed, and where it isn't move fast and harshly to correct discrimination.'

Army Policy

I hope that what we are doing here today is one way of communicating what I said earlier, that as Secretary of the Army, I want equal opportunity for all, and I expect everyone in the Army to follow that policy. It is a slow process, I suppose, to change attitudes. But it should not be a slow process to go to our leaders and say, "This is the policy of the Army." Secretary Resor for many years has enunciated that policy. I intend to follow it and improve upon it.

How valid are the complaints of servicemen who feel discriminated against? I guess it is impossible to answer that question, generally, because I am sure there are cases of racial discrimination in the Services where no action is taking place because people in authority do not know about them. I think that is unfortunate, but it probably is a fact. You have got to grab hold of a problem, find a handle to it, before you can solve it. However, one thing is very clear—the Army's policy is that wherever we find racial discrimination we will take action to correct it.

I have heard that in the area of nonjudicial punishment, or Article 15, in certain units the minority groups—blacks, Spanish-Americans—are being unduly punished in comparison to white groups. It is very difficult to prove or disprove that, because the very nature of this kind of punishment is that we do not want it on the man's record. However, in Europe, for instance, the Commanding General, U.S. Army, Europe, General Michael Davison, has traveling teams that make surprise visits to units in his command in an attempt to discern any discrimination.

As yet, I have not had an opportunity to go to Europe, but I intend to this fall, and one of the things that I am personally going to look into is these allegations of racial discrimination at the company level. It is tough to get hold of a problem like this. We are doing what we can to look for discrimination, and when we find it we will make sure that there is not a repetition.

Not Just Lip Service

Field reports indicate that some black servicemen complain that the military is just giving lip service to equal opportunity policies. I do not accept this idea at all. We are a long way from perfect, because we are just made up of a number of human beings. But I do feel strongly that for years the military has led in this area. We have a long way

to go, but statistical trends show that we are going in the right direction.

So I do not accept the premise that the military just pays lip service to equal opportunity policies. I think we are leading.

As to the best way to make sure equal opportunity directives are followed, I would say simply by using good management practice. That is:

- We have enunciated the policy.
- We must communicate that policy all the way down the line.
- And, then, we must check to make sure that the policy is being followed.

It Sounds Simple

It sounds awfully simple. It is not! But we have done it in the past and we are going to do it in the future: communicate the policy, make sure the policy is followed, and where it is not, move fast and harshly to correct discrimination.

Whenever any racial incident occurs, I am personally aware of it. I personally check in to see what the causes are, what corrective action can be taken, and if corrective action should be taken.

". . . We have enunciated the [equal opportunity] policy."

Assistant Secretary Hadlai Hull is responsible in the Secretariat for equal opportunity, and Army Lieutenant General Walter T. Kerwin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, is responsible in the Army staff. Both staffs are very much aware of their responsibility. Both staffs are very much aware of Army Chief of Staff General Westmoreland's and my avid interest in this area. We are riding their backs and they like it that way.

As a practical matter, of course, the staff here in the Pentagon seems very remote and inaccessible to the man in the field. Perhaps that is unfortunate but that is the way it is. The important thing is that we are aware of this, so we are doing certain things. People working in this area in the Pentagon frequently go into the field, down where the action is, to determine what the problems are. So they are not confined to this "ivory-tower" Pentagon.

We are also very much aware that the people working on our staff are too few to get the job done. So we create schools and race relations courses that will apply across the board to everyone. So, yes, we are remote, but the actions we take can bring this policy very close to every individual in the Army.

And, the new DoD-wide Race Relations Education Program fits in perfectly with the Army's program because the goals are identical to make sure that we have equal opportunity for all in the U.S. Armed Forces.

In Top Management Jobs

We must do a better job, both in the civilian sector and in the military sector, in getting minority groups represented in the higher ranks. We look good in certain areas, but at the higher management level, the statistics do not look good. I would attribute this to two factors: First, the fact that in years gone by we have not done a good job in offering educational opportunities to blacks, and as a result there were proportionally fewer blacks eligible for top management jobs. And, second, I suspect there also was some racial discrimination.

But again, look at the trend, and I think there we have some more encouraging statistics. I think the trend lines will show that we are aware, that we are accomplishing something.

". . . We must communicate that [equal opportunity] policy all the way down the line."

This is the policy of the Army—this is the policy of the Department of Defense—that we increase our minority representation in the higher managerial jobs.

Opportunities Unlimited

It is a fact, and I think almost everyone will agree, that for a member of a minority group coming into the Services, the opportunity for advancement is tremendous. We in the Army are looking for top-notch blacks, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, who can be promoted through the non-commissioned ranks. We are looking for the minority group member who can become a second lieutenant and eventually rise to becoming a general. The opportunities are unlimited. When we talk about all the problems we have with race relations, we should not overlook the opportunities we offer for minority groups.

I can state unequivocally that a member of a minority group in the Army today has a tremendous opportunity to be promoted and not only to help his minority group, but more importantly, to help the Army, to help his country, to achieve what we all want for the Army and for our country.

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nomic assistance when requested and as appropriate.

Definite progress has been made since the establishment of the Nixon Doctrine, and Southeast Asia serves as the most illustrative example. The Vietnamization program, aimed at turning over the responsibility for the war to the Vietnamese, has resulted in U. S. troop withdrawals from South Vietnam from an authorized high of 549,500 in 1969, to just over 212,000 in early October, 1971, and down to 184,000 by Dec. 1, 1971. The Nixon Doctrine has been evidenced elsewhere in Asia as well, including Cambodia, Korea and Japan.

Burden-Sharing

Likewise, in Europe, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Europeans have recognized the need to improve burden-sharing by agreeing among themselves to provide about $1 billion of additional expenditures over the next five years to improve their own forces and the NATO infrastructure.

Adm. Moorer has said publicly that he is wary of sudden and precipitous withdrawals of U.S. forces from Asia and Europe. "We must be very deliberate," he told DOCA delegates, "in maintaining the proper balance among U.S. overseas withdrawals, military force reductions, strengthening of our allies, military and economic assistance programs, and any future negotiated agreements on arms control.

"If we are less than deliberate," he asserted, "then both allies and adversaries may misinterpret our true intentions and may lose or gain confidence, as the case may be, in the U.S. resolve to meet our treaty commitments."

There is still another trend that carries ominous overtones for the future well-being of the United States—the vigorous expansion of Soviet military power—and the momentum behind it. Should it continue and should the United States defer—as some suggest—the development and modernization programs which allow America to keep pace with the Soviets, then U.S. military capability could, in the years ahead, occupy second place. In a future situation such as Cuba, the shoe would be on the other foot and the United States would be at a dangerous disadvantage.

Following the Cuban crisis of the early 1960s, the Soviets embarked upon a dynamic building program which continues unabated to this day, with emphasis on their strategic nuclear capability and their naval power, both of which were sorely lacking in the Cuba confrontation.

In strategic confrontation, the Soviet Union has moved from a position of definite inferiority, nine years ago, to one of parity today. They now have deployed about half again as many intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) as the United States—deployments that continue even while the SALT talks have been in progress. The Soviets also continue to build Polaris-type submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) at a rate which will allow them to overtake the United States in total numbers by the mid-1970s. They also have, in being and undergoing testing, a new supersonic swing-wing bomber that more than likely will be placed in production.

For years, the Soviet Union has held a commanding lead over the United States in strategic defensive systems, including anti-ballistic missile defense systems. Included in their defenses is a new Mach 3 fighter—the Foxbat—which is superior to any operational fighter the United States now has.

With respect to naval power, including both combat naval ships and merchant marine, the Soviet Union is moving at flank speed. They have developed an all-ocean-going combat surface ship capability; they possess the largest attack submarine force in the world; they are expanding their merchant marine capability from about 12 million deadweight tons to 20 million tons.

The overwhelming superiority held by the United States a decade ago has now dwindled to a precarious level. Unless this Nation takes the necessary steps to preclude such a shift, the Soviet momentum could swing the balance in their favor.

Programs Identified

The Defense Department has identified to the Congress those programs which will meet the Nation's immediate defense needs and which will also provide hedges for the future, should arms limitation negotiations break down or should the Soviets continue their military growth. No expense must be spared, in the opinion of military analysts, to insure that the Soviets do not attain a decisive military superiority.

According to Adm. Moorer, it is rather a bleak picture. "It is time," he concluded, "that Americans stop arguing with one another and start the long pull back to unity of purpose. That is exactly what it is going to take if we are to survive."

New Audit Position To Aid DoD

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DoD comments are provided to the General Accounting Office, Office of Management and Budget, and the appropriate Congressional committees.

In addition, he is responsible for processing selected internal audit reports in the same manner as GAO reports. This procedure was established by the Secretary of Defense to bring to the attention of top-level officials significant internal audit reports—commonly known as the "I-Case" procedure.

The new Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Audit) organization has initiated various studies and reviews of DoD-audit policies and procedures to develop ways and means of improving audit service to management. These include: the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel on training, follow-up reviews, expanded audit coverage of headquarters activities, improved workload planning and use of available audit resources as some of the areas being covered.

The tight budgetary constraints and reduced personnel authorizations make it mandatory that DoD have the most effective audit organization possible which provides a meaningful and worthwhile service to management.

Mr. Welsch has 20 years of DoD audit experience and has been with the Office of the Secretary of Defense since 1962.

International Affairs

Nixon Doctrine: Represents New Departure In U.S. Foreign Policy

The Nixon Doctrine, said Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) G. Warren Nutter, represents a new departure in U.S. foreign policy that has a profound meaning for all Americans, but most of all for young Americans.

The point was well taken, for most of his audience, at the moment he made the remark, was comprised of the student body of Furman University at Greenville, S. C., where he spoke Oct. 13.

Explaining the background of the Nixon Doctrine, Mr. Nutter noted that the Administration, when it first took office, saw no good purpose to be served in debating "Why Vietnam."

The commitment had been made, and the United States was there, involved in the longest war in its history.

The problem was to end the toll of lives and reduce the drain on American treasure without sacrificing the objective of repelling aggression and affording the South Vietnamese a reasonable chance to maintain their independence.

As there was no plan to end American involvement in Vietnam, if the Paris peace talks should fail or drag on interminably, the Administration's first task was to shape a path for disengagement that would serve as a complement to negotiation and, if necessary, as a substitute for it.

Vietnamization A Success

The path was the Vietnamization program—a plan to turn over to the South Vietnamese the full responsibility for defending themselves and building their society.

Vietnamization has been a success.

The facts:

—By Dec. 1, U.S. troop ceiling will have fallen from 549,500 in early 1969, to 184,000, a reduction of two-thirds.

—U.S. ground units have been withdrawn from three-fourths of their original operational areas.

—U.S. air sorties are down over 50 per cent since 1969, while South Vietnamese sorties are up nearly 75 per cent.

—The responsibility for ground offensive operations has been turned over to the South Vietnamese.

—U.S. combat deaths have fallen from a weekly average of 191 during the last half of 1968, down to 16 since mid-1971, or by 92 per cent.

By any criterion,—casualties, cost or combat-level—American involvement in the Vietnam war is coming to an end. Every target has been met, some ahead of schedule and none behind.

New Challenges

The assistant secretary turned to the challenges facing the United States beyond Vietnam and cited President Nixon's goal of "A Generation of Peace." Of the three guideposts of the Nixon Doctrine—strength, partnership, and willingness to negotiate—Mr. Nutter said that U.S. negotiation has been demonstrated in Helsinki, Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and elsewhere. "However, if we are to be successful," he said, "we must negotiate from a position of strength, not weakness. Recent trends make it imperative for us to emphasize this fact."

Detailing U.S. defense efforts over the past two and one-half years, at a time when those of the Soviet Union and Mainland China have been steadily rising, Assistant Secretary Nutter asserted that "This is clearly not the time for us to engage in further defense budget-cutting."

The Defense Department has a crucial role to play in implementing a national security strategy to support our foreign policy, a strategy that must be based on our own military posture and the strength of the allies with whom we have collective defense arrangements in order to deter war at all levels.

Shape of Strategy

The challenge of today is to shape a strategy that will prevent future Vietnams as well as nuclear war, and, he said, this challenge is being met with the Strategy of Realistic Deterrence—a new strategy, designed to deter war through means appropriate to the new realities of the 1970s.

The strategy, as set forth by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, rests on four realities:

—Strategic reality, the shift in the strategic relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union;

—Fiscal reality, brought about by the strong pressures to reduce defense expenditures on the one side, and to inflate the cost of all items in the defense budget on the other;

—Manpower reality, including increased manpower costs as the United States moves toward an All-Volunteer Force; and

—Political reality, reflecting many trends, including the expanding Soviet presence around the globe, the mounting pressure to reduce U.S. presence overseas, the anti-military sentiment in this country, and the yearning for detente at almost any cost.

Talents of Youth

The Nixon Doctrine, supported by the Strategy of Realistic Deterrence, brings with it an All-Volunteer Force; it brings a time in which the talents of youth can reach fulfillment in peaceful pursuits.

The assistant secretary concluded with a word of caution: "Yet . . . we must not delude ourselves with a false sense of security. We must be strong enough to protect ourselves and our allies, for history has demonstrated beyond the slightest doubt that weakness invites aggression."

Turkey Outlaws Opium Production

President Nixon Addresses Drug Abuse Seminar By Telephone

In a recent telephone address to participants in a drug education seminar in Monroe, La., President Richard Nixon once again termed drug abuse, "Public Enemy Number One in the United States."

Unable to appear personally before the assembled drug educators, the President spoke long distance to Representative Otto E. Passman (D. La.) to open the seminar.

Calling for an all-out offensive on the part of all Americans, the Chief Executive said this country can conquer drug abuse by mobilizing thousands, even millions, of individual Americans on the basis of their absolute refusal to tolerate the drug menace as a part of their National life any longer.

In his brief address, the President called the attention of the educators to the problem of heroin addiction and other drugs which are being "shoved aggressively at Americans behind a smokescreen of false claims and half-truths."

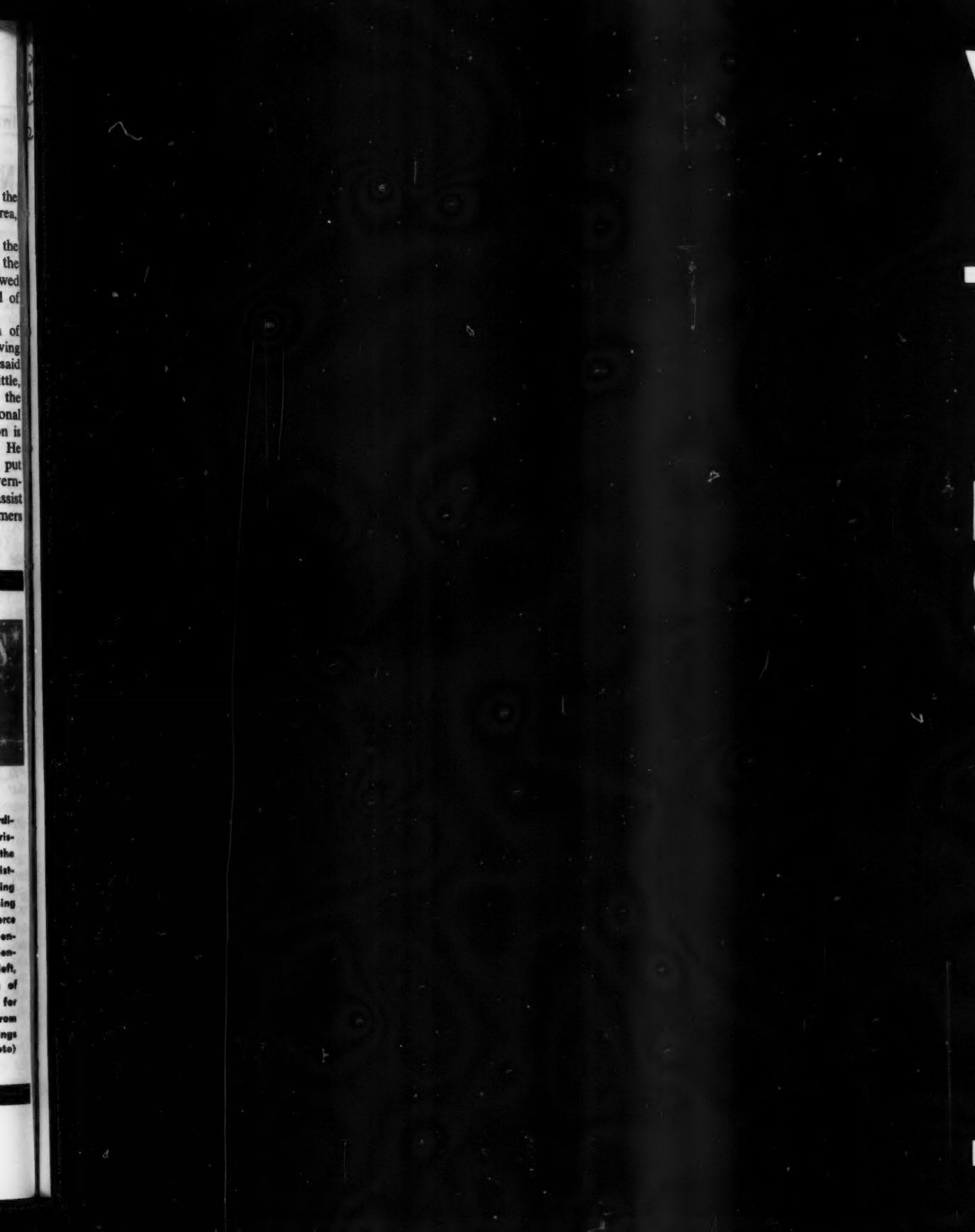
He told of the Government's efforts, not only against the spread of drug abuse, but also in the field of rehabilitating those who have become involved in drugs, and he left them to ponder—"Why do people turn to drugs in the first place?"

As part of the Administration's offensive against drug abuse, the President recently directed the Department of Agriculture to send a team of high-level experts to advise the Turkish Government on agricultural problems.

Specifically, the team was to work with the Turkish Government in aiding farmers in the Western Anatolia region, the country's primary opium growing area, to develop new crops.

Seven provinces will be visited by the team. These are in the area where the Turkish Government recently outlawed the production of opium by the end of 1972.

In his remarks hailing the action of the Turkish Government in outlawing opium production, the President said that, "since the opium farmer has little, if any, knowledge of his part in the spread of the frightening international epidemic, a ban on opium production is a particularly difficult decision." He added that the United States would put at the disposal of the Turkish Government the best technical brains to assist in developing new crops for the farmers affected by the ban.

PW SEAL. Mrs. Helene F. Knapp, coordinator for the Colorado Springs for Prisoners of War organization, presents the first sheet (issued Oct. 20) of a Christmas seal, reproduced above, honoring American Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, to Air Force Academy Superintendent Lieutenant General A. P. Clark. Cadet First Class (Senior) Thomas McDonald, second from left, Chairman of Cadets to Aid Families of Prisoners of War, suggested the idea for the seal. Mr. Hal Blume, second from right, is Chairman of the Colorado Springs PW organization. (U.S. Air Force Photo)

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